

HUERTA'S MESSAGE COUNSELS PEACE

Tells the Mexican Congress
He Expects Early Solution
of Differences with
This Country.

FAIR ELECTION PROMISED

Independence Day Passes Off
Without Any Anti-American
Demonstration—May
Bar Our War-
ships.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Mexico City, Sept. 16.—The most important statement in Provisional President Huerta's message to the twenty-seventh Mexican Congress, read this evening, was that the interim government would consider as its proudest triumph the handing over of a pacified country to its successor. The government, General Huerta said, would make every effort to secure the fair and free election of a President.

The celebration of Mexico's Independence Day was marked with a great display of enthusiasm, but nothing whatever occurred in the way of an anti-American demonstration.

General Huerta's message was well received, its conclusion being the signal for an outburst of cheering, in which the Congressmen were joined by the crowds in the galleries.

Pacification Urged.
After inviting his fellow countrymen to accept unreservedly the results of the forthcoming electoral contest, President Huerta went on:

"The moment is a solemn one, and therefore I urge on the honorable members of Congress to do patriotic work by impressing on their constituents the conviction that rebellion is incapable of bringing about the progress of nations, and that only by the orderly exercise of the rights of citizenship can a fit administrative personnel be selected and our political institutions elevated."

President Huerta's reference to the relations with the United States was brief and devoid of sensational features. "Never, perhaps," he said, "has an executive appeared before Congress, in the fulfillment of his constitutional obligation of giving periodically an account of his acts, under circumstances more momentous than the present ones. The fratricidal struggle that has been draining the nation's blood is, fortunately, if such a word can be used in connection with a contest between brothers, on the point of terminating, thanks to the unrelenting efforts of the glorious federal army, on which no sufficient amount of praise can be bestowed."

"But in addition to that struggle the tenderness of our relations with the government of the United States of America, although, fortunately, not with the American people, has focused universal attention upon us and has subjected us to not a few undesired embarrassments and has retarded the complete and definite pacification of the republic."

Relations with United States.
"Inasmuch as this is a matter of a delicate nature, and as the standing committee of Congress and the entire nation have been informed as to the state of negotiations, which have not so far been interrupted, I have only to say that the government has well grounded hopes that an early solution will be found for the difference which just now holds in suspense the relations of good and long standing friendship, destined, we hope, to bind us for the indefinite future with our powerful and civilized neighbor."

"The period of six months allowed American warships to remain in Mexican waters, by special permission of Congress, will expire next month. In the opinion of President Huerta a renewal of such permission should not be granted."

The portions of the message devoted to routine matters show that the revolutionary troubles are far from having paralyzed the administration's peaceful activities. A concession has been granted to a Belgian syndicate for the construction of 5,000 kilometres of railways in different parts of the republic, primary and technical education has been promoted, concessions for the development of water power have been granted, plans are well advanced for the establishment of juvenile courts in this city, and agriculture is being encouraged.

An important statement in this connection is that the government has acquired a large tract of land in the State of Morelos, which it is proposed to divide up into small holdings for distribution among peasants in that state. This is a great step toward the solution of the agrarian problem, which is at the bottom of the Zapatista movement in Morelos. Similar plans are to be carried out in other states. Huerta expresses the determination of the government to take up everywhere the problem of small peasant proprietorship.

Studying Labor Questions.
Attention is also being paid to labor questions, particularly the employment in factories of women and children. A Mexican commissioner is now in the United States studying the measures in vogue there for the protection of child labor. Portions of the message dealing with finance show that the revenue of the federal government during the fiscal year ended June 30 last amounted to \$20,000,000 pesos. This sum exceeds the federal reserve in the most prosperous days of the Diaz administration, as the largest revenue collections in any one year under Diaz amounted to only \$14,000,000 pesos. Last year's revenue was \$15,000,000 pesos in excess of the revenue in the previous fiscal year. Of this increase \$7,000,000 pesos is accounted for by extra taxes, the balance of \$8,000,000 pesos being the result of natural expansion. Of the sources of revenue, receipts from customs and stamp

LIEUTENANT J. H. INGRAM AND TURRET CREW, WHICH BROKE WORLD'S RECORD AT TARGET PRACTICE.



PEARL NECKLACE FOUND LYING IN LONDON STREET

Famous \$625,000 String of
Pearls Kicked by Workman
Before Being Picked Up.

LLOYDS RINGS LUTINE BELL

But Details of Recovery Are
Not Too Credible and More
Arrests May Even
Yet Be Made.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 17.—The romance of the great \$625,000 necklace reached its grand dénouement yesterday. A world-wide search had been organized for the stolen necklace by the police and by Lloyds underwriters, but it remained for a workman to pick it up casually in a London street.

The story of the discovery is most dramatic and rivals the best efforts of the most fertile writers of fiction. Augustus G. Horne, a workman employed in a pianoforte factory, was walking to his work yesterday morning accompanied by two or three companions, when he noticed a little packet lying on the sidewalk in St. Paul's Road, Highbury, in North London. He knelt down to it, and, after a moment's hesitation, he picked it up. Then he concealed it under the paper. Then he picked it up.

To his amazement he found a broken string of wonderful pearls, gems whose strange adventures have been the talk of the whole civilized world. The necklace was originally composed of sixty-one pearls. Two were produced in court and the number found by Horne was fifty-eight, so only one is now missing.

Horne rushed at top speed to the local police station with his find. The Scotland Yard authorities were immediately communicated with, and the pearls handed over to them by the uniformed police, who had already ascertained that the pearls were genuine. The gems were loose, but the necklace was reconstructed and a comparison with the descriptions furnished of the missing pearls induced the confident belief that the find represented the necklace which so mysteriously disappeared.

Max Mayer, the owner of the necklace, late in the afternoon viewed the gems and had no hesitation in identifying them.

It is not possible yet to say what events led up to this remarkable recovery of so great a treasure, but one of the suggestions made is that the holder of the goods, feeling himself in danger of arrest when it became known that the police investigations had been narrowed down to a very small radius, deliberately "lost" them.

Price & Gibbs, the Lloyds agents who had offered a reward of \$50,000 for the recovery of the jewels, were at first disposed to regard the story of the recovery as a hoax, but were highly delighted when informed that Max Mayer had identified his property.

There is reason to believe that there may be yet further sensational developments in this remarkable case. There is still an element of mystery in yesterday's happenings, for the official story of the discovery in the gutter does not tally with the statement by ex-Superintendent Leach, the private inquiry agent who has been engaged on behalf of the underwriters.

Asked as to how the pearls were found, he declined to say, but he remarked that it might be taken as being incorrect to say they were picked up in the gutter in St. Paul's Road, Highbury. He added: "With reference to the actual discovery, I am bound to state, as Scotland Yard is investigating the matter, and it is just possible that further arrests may follow."

A scene of wild excitement was witnessed at Lloyds when the announcement was made that the pearls had been found. For the first time in history the famous Lutine bell, which is tolled to announce the safety of a missing ship, was rung to indicate the finding of such an object as a necklace. The members raised a mighty cheer and their eyes sparkled with excitement. Many men danced in sheer joyousness of spirits. It was as exciting a scene as had been witnessed in Lloyds for many years. It is said the necklace was insured for \$650,000, spread over most of the marine underwriters in the building.

HUERTA'S ENVOY BUSY HERE

Mexican Said To Be Negotiating
for Loan of \$5,000,000.

Señor Zamacona, special envoy of Huerta, is at the Hotel Plaza, having arrived on Monday morning from Washington. Señor Zamacona came alone, and occupies a suite on the thirteenth floor of the hotel. All day yesterday he was busy receiving visitors, all of whom were Mexicans. In the evening the Mexican envoy left his hotel, accompanied by several of his own countrymen, and did not return until late.

He left Mexico City about a week or ten days ago, en route for Washington. At that time it was said he was going to see the members of President Wilson's Cabinet in an attempt to negotiate a loan to put his government on a substantial financial basis, and to make a desperate effort to raise \$5,000,000 in gold to pay the interest on the National Railways bonds, which will be due on October 1.

It is reported that Señor Zamacona saw Secretary of State Bryan in Washington yesterday, but it is not known with what success.

SHOT DEAD IN COURT

Blow in the Face Followed by
Quick Gun Play.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—A fatal sequel to a court of honor, called to decide whether a duel was necessary between two prominent men in Berlin society, a courtier and a leading artist, was enacted here last evening. Professor Heinrich Maass, the well known painter, shot and killed Court Chamberlain von Westernhagen, a captain of the army reserve. The two men, who had had a dispute, had just completed giving to the court their testimony concerning their quarrel. Von Westernhagen, in a rage over some remarks made by Professor Maass, struck his adversary in the face. The artist, a short man, immediately drew a revolver and shot the courtier-soldier dead.

ARKANSAS HERE WITH HEAVY CARGO OF PRIDE

Liverpool Dockers Refuse to
Handle Freight from Dublin.
Where 10,000 Men Are Out.

EXPECT COMPLETE TIE-UP

Homeward Bound Americans
Warned That They May Be
Inconvenienced—Com-
mittee Appointed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 17.—The labor upheaval in various parts of the country gave no signs of abatement yesterday, though no strike has yet been declared.

The most serious position is that created by the order issued by Messrs. Tilling, one of the members of the London omnibus tube combine, that no employee shall wear on his uniform the little button which is the badge of the Transport Workers' Trades Union.

Incidentally, the aforesaid uniform has to be provided by the wearer himself. This dispute over a button, which, it is clear, has been fomented by the employers, seems to be leading to a strike which will affect the whole of London. The drivers' union retaliated on the company's order by adopting a resolution calling on all the employees of the transport combine, which includes practically all the motorbus lines and tube railways, unless all drivers discharged for wearing the button are immediately reinstated and the union reorganized.

Outside London the situation is scarcely less serious. A great railway strike is again threatened, of which Liverpool, as before, will be the storm centre. The trouble began with the refusal of the Liverpool dockers to handle freight from Dublin, where 10,000 men are out on strike. Men to the number of 3,500 employed in the freight yards of the various railways went out yesterday, and were joined later by 4,000 at Birmingham.

That a complete freight tie-up is expected on the London & North-Western line is indicated by a warning issued by the Cunard officials to homeward bound Americans to carry all their baggage with them on the boat trains leaving Euston.

The Liverpool workers walked out without the sanction of the railway unions, and lack of support may prevent a national strike on the railways, but as other big centres are involved the outlook is ominous. The only hopeful feature is the appointment of a committee of strikers to negotiate with the companies.

At Dublin the deadlock continues. Large crowds gathered in the streets last night, but there was only one riot, when the windows of some streetcars were smashed.

In the mean time twenty thousand Dublin families are in distress. The men who coal ships having joined the ranks of the Manchester ship canal dockers, already on strike, the whole of the canal traffic is threatened with stoppage.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The effect of the transport workers' strike in Dublin was felt on this side of the Irish Sea today when 5,000 workers at the Liverpool docks and at the various railway stations went on strike, in sympathy with several of their comrades who had been discharged yesterday for refusing to handle Irish goods.

All the railway stations and the Northern dock were thus made idle and great piles of goods, including large amounts of provisions badly needed in Dublin and in many towns of the South of Ireland, owing to the rise in the prices of foodstuffs brought about by the lack of transportation facilities. A number of vessels laden with commodities are lying in dock here unable to discharge their cargoes.

TO IMPROVE CUBAN PORTS

American Contractors Hurt by
Cancellation of Concession.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 16.—Representatives of the sub-contractors to whom was intrusted the task of carrying out port improvements in Cuba called at the State Department to-day to put their case before the American authorities in the hope of obtaining some redress. They saw Mr. Osborne, the Assistant Secretary of State. It is not known just what Mr. Osborne said to them, but it is understood that they got little satisfaction in the way of promises of assistance from this government.

The Cuba Ports Improvement Company, which is the concessionaire from whom the sub-contractors have taken the work, is a Cuban concern, not American, although Americans are interested in it, and the recent cancellation of its concession by President Menocal requires by its own terms the opinion of the Cuban Supreme Court. In view of these things, officials find difficulty in seeing how the State Department could do more than to assist the American sub-contractors.

The contracting firm of MacArthur, of New York, is interested in the project, as well as Michael Dady, of Brooklyn.

LIFE'S ORIGIN DISCUSSED

Sir Oliver Lodge Thinks Labora-
tory Synthesis Will Succeed.

Birmingham, England, Sept. 16.—At a joint meeting of several sections of the British Association to-day a debate on "The Origin of Life" attracted a great audience. The discussion was animated, but Sir Oliver Lodge refused to accept the title of the debate, declaring that the meeting was not discussing the origin of life at all, but a laboratory synthesis of some material that might possibly be come endowed with what we call life.

"I regard life itself," said Sir Oliver, "as something not of the same order as matter, but of a higher and different order. By having a molecule sufficiently complex, sufficiently unstable and supplied with the energy of sunlight you have apparently the physical and chemical substratum for the operation of life; you have potential living matter. I do not say that we have that potential living matter yet—that will be a great achievement—but I have little doubt that it may be done."

WILSON'S TRADE POLICY INSISTS ON "OPEN DOOR"

Principle of Equal Opportunity,
as Laid Down by John Hay,
To Be Followed in Orient.

U. S. TO ENTER NO COMBINES

Will Act Alone in Competition
for Commerce Against Other
Nations, Relying on Friend-
ship Rather than Politics.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 16.—In the administration's newly adopted policy toward the promotion of American interests by diplomacy, as announced exclusively in The Tribune this morning and confirmed by the Secretary of State to-day, the government, on behalf of Americans engaging in business abroad, will insist on the maintenance of the "open door" and the preservation of equality of opportunity, the principle laid down by John Hay. It will be a part of the duty of the American diplomatic service to see that the door is kept open for Americans, and that they have an equal opportunity with their foreign competitors.

The Tribune correspondent also understands that this government will play a lone hand in foreign climes, particularly in China, and will engage no more in combinations with other nations, such as the sextuple group which was formed last year to make a great reorganization loan to China, and from which President Wilson, in the early days of his administration, withdrew American support, thereby causing the withdrawal of the American part of the international combination. This unit was composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank of New York and the National City Bank.

New Policy To Be Extended.

While the new policy is already being applied to China, its general principles will be made applicable to the entire world. Americans abroad are to have diplomatic support to a certain extent, but their government will not stand sponsor before other governments for them, nor will it support individuals to the detriment of other Americans who may be after the same business. A diplomatic officer, it is understood, may present an American's case to a foreign office and give the American support, but the legation will not underwrite the venture on behalf of the American and in guaranty to the said foreign office.

It will be the effort of the administration to make perfectly clear to the world that to Americans equal opportunity must be given with all other foreigners, and also that America will protect its own citizens in their dealings with other nations, and in the event of any injustice or default will insist upon recompense and proper adjustment.

The essential difference between this policy and the "dollar diplomacy" of the last administration is that the State Department under Mr. Knox utilized all the force of American diplomacy and influence to bring about certain things through the American group, and stood sponsor for and behind the American group, virtually giving the Chinese government a guarantee for the group, while under the new order the United States will not give such guarantee. It will obtain for Americans seeking business and concessions from China a hearing before the Chinese authorities, and insist that to other foreigners no advantages shall be given not given to Americans.

Those who know China say that it is of the greatest importance, although whether this comparatively passive attitude will bring about successful competition with other nations, whose diplomats use every influence, political and otherwise, will remain a question for some time to come. But there can be little doubt that the adoption of some such policy will be welcomed by American business men in China.

Test of China's Friendship.

It is well known by those who have been in China that it is practically impossible for any one to do business with the Chinese government unless he has the support of a legation. In fact, the Chinese Foreign Office has fallen into the habit of assuming that if a seeker of a concession or loan does not come forward with the sanction of his legation then, ipso facto, his government must disapprove of him and his plans. The corollary of this is that the Chinese consider that when they grant an American, for instance, some railway concession, they are doing a favor for the American government. In every concession that was ever given in China the matter of terms and prices counted for less than considerations of political influence and favor. Nothing is ever done until the political situation has been first thoroughly scanned.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AND 37th STREET

JEWELRY PEARLS DIAMONDS
SILVER BRONZES CLOCKS
WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

LONDON 221 REGENT STREET PARIS PLACE DE L'OPERA

LACK OF ROOM PROBLEM AT THE SULZER TRIAL

Gallery Assigned to Public Like-
ly To Be Taken for Use of
Newspaper Writers.

VOTING QUESTION RAISED

Shall Three Appointed Judges
Sit in Impeachment Case?
And What Shall Be Order
of Calling the Roll?

Albany, Sept. 16.—How to accommodate the newspaper men and special writers from all parts of the country who are planning to attend the Sulzer impeachment trial is a problem which is seriously vexing Patrick E. McCabe, Senate clerk, who is in charge of the rearranged Senate chamber. In transforming the chamber into a temporary courtroom reservations were made for forty-one news writers on the main floor, and for possibly as many more in the galleries.

Applications already have been received for many more seats, but practically no available space remains. All of one gallery and a portion of another have been reserved for the public, but Mr. McCabe said to-day that if the journalistic applications continued to pour in even this small allotment would have to be curtailed. He also asserted that photographers would not be admitted while the high court of impeachment was in session. Public admission to the galleries, he added, would be on the "first come, first served" plan, and that when the available seats were filled no more persons would be admitted.

When the court of impeachment meets various questions of procedure will have to be determined. Whether the three judges of the Court of Appeals designated by the Governor to assist in clearing the court calendar—Judges Hiscock, Chase and Miller—will sit with the elective judges in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused Executive, is one of the points to be settled. It was expected that the Court of Appeals would meet to-morrow to discuss this question, but, according to Chief Judge Cullen, no meeting of the court has been called in advance of the trial.

Much importance attaches to the order of voting by the court of impeachment as to whether or not the charges against the accused have been sustained. Should the judges of the Court of Appeals vote first their verdict, it is asserted, would have great weight with the members of the Senate. This is another of the questions which the court of impeachment itself will be called upon to decide. Should the vote be taken in alphabetical order, Senator George F. Angell, of Rochester, a Republican, would be the first to respond, and Judge Frederick Collin, of Elmira, a Democrat, the first judge of the Court of Appeals, to go on record. Chief Judge Cullen would be the second judge to vote.

The Court of Appeals is scheduled to meet for the regular fall term on September 23, and its work necessarily will be delayed by the impeachment trial. If it shall be decided that the three designated judges shall not sit with the court of impeachment it is probable they will continue to work on cases already argued, but no new cases will be heard, of course, until the impeachment proceedings have been concluded. Counsel for the Assembly board of managers which has the impeachment trial in charge will meet in Albany for a conference to-morrow night.

SULZER WINS MONROE CO.

Carries All Five Assembly Dis-
tricts Against Tammany.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Rochester, Sept. 16.—The factions of the Democratic party representing Tammany Hall on one side and Governor Sulzer on the other engaged in battle to-day.

The anti-Tammany faction, headed by County Chairman George E. Noth and State Committeeman William A. Buckley, sought to gain control of all five of the Assembly districts of the county. Up to to-day they controlled the committee, but held only three of the five districts. They were combated by the Fineman men, under the leadership of the State Superintendent of Elections, John Pallace, Jr.

The Sulzer forces carried all five districts, and are now in absolute control. They wrested both the 1st and 3d Assembly districts from the control of the Tammany faction.

"PACKY" MCABE BEATEN

Sulzer Man Gets Control of Al-
bany Democratic Committee.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Albany, Sept. 16.—Daniel J. Dugan, direct primary advocate and close friend of Governor Sulzer, has wrested control of the Albany County Democratic Committee from Patrick E. McCabe, Senate clerk, and one of Charles F. Murphy's upstate lieutenants, according to incomplete primary returns to-night.

Several of the towns in the county, where the Dugan forces were supposed to be the stronger, are still unheard from. For years there has been opposition to McCabe's leadership in this county, but the fight made against him to-day was conceded to be the most disastrous. Re-shipment of the treatment of Governor Sulzer by Tammany Hall, with which the county districts identify McCabe, is said in a large part to explain the Senate clerk's defeat.

McCabe carried six of the nine wards in Watervliet, while in Cohoes the opposing factions split even. Dugan's greatest strength was in the country districts.